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D. C. WICKLIFFE.

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D. C. WICKLIFFE.

AT TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, OR TWO DOLLARS

AND FIFTY CENTS AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

LEXINGTON, JULY 25, 1863.

The Richmond papers have recently become very much at odds with the rebel Generals, and growl and snarl at a great rate. Bragg is denounced without mercy for the signal failure of his Kentucky campaign, while Johnston is assailed in a no less bitter manner for his incapacity, as exhibited in Mississippi, during the recent splendid achievements of Gen. Grant. They charge upon the latter that he stood immovable and idle with a large force at his command within hearing of the guns of Grant while besieging Vicksburg, without making the slightest effort to relieve Pemberton, and all he did in the end was to announce to his Government that the highly valued stronghold had surrendered. In the copious extracts before us the Southern papers take a gloomy and desponding view of the situation, and in this they are assuredly justified, for in every quarter nothing but disaster and defeat seem to await their armies. In the beginning of the war the Southern arms triumphed for a time, and their Generals and those who sympathized with them appeared to take it for granted that only a series of victories were in advance of them, and the for they had to meet was miserably weak if not imbecile. They have at last, however, awoke from their dreaming, and are perhaps inspired with a little more respect for the enemy for whom they evinced at the start a seeming contempt. The chain of events which have recently transpired have evidently greatly discouraged if not disheartened the leaders of the rebellion, hence the tone of the Virginia papers. There is certainly enough to cause in them a feeling of gloom if not despair, and to irritate the editors who have all along held forth such a boastful tone. Their greatest General, Lee, has been defeated—Vicksburg and Port Hudson taken—Bragg is still flying for his life before Rosecrans, whilst the desperate raiders under Morgan have been beaten and scattered "like chaff before the wind." Jeff. Davis' government is evidently crumbling and cannot last much longer. Lee, perhaps, may fight another battle—a battle worthy of his fame—but we are inclined to think it will be his last, and Richmond will be in other hands.

From the mass of extracts from Southern papers before us we can only find room for the following:

From the Richmond Whig of the 9th. If all the troops now or until lately scattered far and wide, under Bragg, Pemberton, Holmes, Magruder and Kirby Smith, had been concentrated in one great army, and that army placed under the command of a General of proved ability—and such a one has been left in ill-health for nearly a year—it can not be doubted that affairs in the South-west would have worn a very different aspect. There is a disposition, just at this time, to blame this or that General, Bragg, Johnston, Pemberton, Holmes, &c., granting that the President was ignorant of their capacities, it is evident that they could accomplish nothing of importance so long as they were isolated. Bragg had failed signally in the Kentucky campaign and at Murfreesboro; the President retained him; Johnston had retreated from Harper's Ferry, from Manassas, from Yorktown, and had fought the bloody battle of Seven Pines. The President put him in command of a very extensive department, but refused his petition to concentrate Pemberton and Holmes. Pemberton, while at Charleston, proposed to dismember Fort Sumter, and to destroy them utterly. The President and General Lee disapproved of this singular plan of defense, and the former promoted him to the office of Lieutenant General. Neglecting to fortify Grand Gulf property, and being entirely inexperienced in the field, he, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, offered but a feeble resistance to Grant with eighty or one hundred thousand. With the loss of nearly all his field artillery he was driven into Vicksburg, where he has made a stubborn defense. It is not easy to perceive what else he could have done under the circumstances, yet he has been so much praised that he will again be entrusted with the command of men in the field and the conduct of a campaign. Those who expected Johnston to succeed Pemberton forgot his antecedents. His past history would teach that he never fights until compelled. Of course he delayed at Canton, and every day's delay made him relatively weaker than Grant. But it is not certain that he could at any time have offered effectual assistance. As for Holmes he is so nearly imbecile, if not idiotic, that he may be dismissed as a nonentity, except so far as he was able, acting under instructions from the War Department, to keep Price from doing any thing.

Counting Pemberton's probed army, Johnston's forces and others, there are now on both sides of the Mississippi at least one hundred and fifty thousand men. Whether they can ever be got together we do not know. Whether the President thinks the country has suffered enough at the hands of his favorites, it is impossible to say. But if he thinks the gratification of his evil passions and the fantastical preferences, or if he supposes the persistence in his system of divided forces under pet Lieutenant Generals, of more consequence than the independence of the Confederacy, then we need no longer doubt what fate is in store for us.

The Whig says in another article: The people are asking, and the world will ask, where was Gen. Johnston, and what

part did he perform in this grand tragedy? In answer it will be said that, with an army larger than won the first battle of Manassas, he made not a motion, he struck not a blow, for the relief of Vicksburg. For nearly seven weeks he sat down in sound of the conflict, and he fired not a gun. He heard the confident declaration with which the besieged animated their courage—"Never mind! Johnston is coming!"—but Johnston never came. He did not so much as harass the enemy, but left Grant to pursue his work without interruption. If Mealy and his little band had been there instead of Johnston and his army, Grant would not have enjoyed such impunity. Johnston has been supposed to have some profound plan, some brilliant strategy, which at the proper time he would spring, and which would atone for any seeming incapacity. But he has done no more than to sit by and see Vicksburg fall and send us the news.

THE WAR NEWS.—Morgan has not yet been caught, and the probability is that he will make his escape, though nearly all his men will doubtless be captured. We publish elsewhere a list of prisoners taken from his command who have arrived in the past few days at Cincinnati. In addition to this list, according to a special in the Cincinnati Commercial, of yesterday, another catalogue is to be added:

POMEROY, July 23. We have just shipped on the steamer St. Louis two hundred and forty-one prisoners, including fifteen officers, all of Morgan's command. They were captured by the militia of Meigs county and my scouts. We are still after more of them.

WM. REANY, Major Commanding Scouts.

It is stated that among the buildings burnt at Lebanon by Morgan's band, on the 5th inst., were the Circuit and County Clerk's offices, with all the records, deed, wills, and other papers in the offices. Also the county jail; the prisoners, however, were released before the torch was applied.

With regard to visiting the prisoners at Cincinnati, Gen. Burnside has issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OHIO, July 23, 1863. SPECIAL ORDER.

To avoid confusion and save unnecessary trouble in making applications for permission to visit the prisoners now confined in this city—the General commanding directs that no passes whatever will be granted for that purpose until further orders.

By command of Major General A. E. BURNSIDE. R. D. R. LARSEN, Capt. and A. G.

When the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, Col. Hanson, surrendered to John Morgan, at Lebanon, Kentucky, a good many of the officers and men of the regiment were robbed of their watches and other personal property, by the rebels. Captains Dunn and Musselman, of the Twentieth, arrived in Covington on Thursday, having been deputed to identify and recover as many of the articles as the rebels still retain possession of.

We have nothing very late or important from the Army of the Potomac.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation calling for three thousand negroes to work on the fortifications. He says the need for them is pressing. The Charleston Courier thinks the city is in imminent peril, and to save it the Yankees must be driven off Morris' Island. The people of Charleston are in a great state of alarm.

It is reported that Gen. Stanley is in Huntsville, Ala., and that Gen. Sheridan occupies Chattanooga.

DEATH OF MAJOR DANIEL MCCOOK.—The death of this noble old man—the father of so many heroes—is deeply to be regretted. The following well deserved tribute to his memory, we extract from the Louisville Journal:

The death of the aged father of the gallant brothers McCook is a sad announcement to make, but the old hero met the fate of a patriot soldier in the loyal defense of the country of his love. Unchecked by the frosts of more than seventy winters, his heart beat warmly and devotedly for his Government, and from the first breaking out of the rebellion he has been in every place where the cause of the Union most needed a soldier, and was always found in the ranks with his trusty weapon. He received a wound in the attack on Morgan's guerrilla band at Buffington, and died on Tuesday, at Pomero, of his effects. The brave and good old man will be sincerely mourned. His simplicity and his unassuming character, his gentleness, and he won the love of all with whom he was thrown in contact. He has sealed his devotion to his country with his life, and as he lay mortally wounded, he had the consolation of knowing that his duty, and his whole duty, had been nobly performed. He gave his sons and himself freely to the great cause, and in all time his memory will be revered and his name honored wherever bravery is appreciated and loyalty cherished.

ARREST OF A PROVOST-MARSHAL.—We learn that B. E. Archer, Provost Marshal for the counties of Carroll and Trimble, has been arrested on the charge of impressing horses in those counties, and selling them, appropriating them to his own use.

The President of the United States has set apart Thursday, August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise for the recent successes of the Union arms.

THE ATTACK ON HICKMAN.—The Columbus (Ky.) War Eagle says on Wednesday, the 15th inst., three companies of rebel cavalry suddenly made their appearance in the city of Hickman, and, as there were no military forces at the place, had things pretty much, and altogether, in their own hands. We have not been able to learn the names of the commander of the detachment, but are informed that a rebel named Wilkins, formerly of Union City, was in command of one of the companies. It seems that they entered the town about 5 o'clock, P. M., and immediately instituted inquiries for Mr. Montraville, G. Wilson, the enrolling officer of Fulton county; Mr. William Parker, the Government assessor of taxes; H. S. Campbell, a revenue officer of the United States; W. F. B. Crier, Esq., Board of Trade; Geo. C. Hallet, City Judge, and other prominent Union men. These gentlemen are represented to us as being placed upon a black list, and marked for summary punishment by these sons and flowers of the Southern chivalry. It was a fortunate circumstance for the two last named gentlemen that they were absent at the time, Mr. Buckner being absent at Cincinnati on official business, and Judge Hallet being at Columbus on professional engagements. The other persons named, through the timely warning of friends, were enabled to conceal themselves, and finally effected their escape to Island 10, where they embarked on a gunboat for Columbus on Friday morning as refugees.

The rebels upon coming into Hickman at once proceeded to enter the stores and help themselves to everything in the way of clothing, &c., which they stood in need of. They literally stripped the stores of Mr. Joseph S. Hubbard, R. E. Millet, John B. Rose, and one or two others, besides seizing the entire stock of saddlery of Mr. Henry Ramage and of Messrs. A. S. Anderson & Co. What other outrages and wrongs they have committed we have been unable to learn, on account of the difficulty and danger of communication. As soon as information was communicated to headquarters, Gen. Asboth, with his accustomed promptitude, took at once proper action. On his request the rain Monarch was sent down to Hickman by Fleet Captain Pennock, commanding naval station at Cairo, and at the same time two companies of cavalry from the detachment under Col. Waring, in Clinton, proceeded there also. The cavalry, on the arrival of the gunboat, dashed from all sides into the town, and from there to the place, one mile and a half, where the rebels had encamped, but found the nest abandoned. The cavalry is close on the track of the marauders, and they will no doubt be punished as they deserve. There is reason to believe that this raid is only the advance of a larger force. Gen. Asboth is both watchful and active, and fully prepared to meet the enemy at any point within his district.

THE SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.—The Washington Republican, of Wednesday, says, from the best information at hand, it appears that Lee's army is at or near Winchester or above that point, while our army occupies such a position that he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting us at a disadvantage. The rebel General is rather holding his position to gather supplies from the crop in the Valley, or with the aid of such reinforcements as he may have obtained, to give another battle or series of battles with the Army of the Potomac. Our army is ready to fight him, anxious, indeed, rather than to return to another campaign in those districts of Virginia which have been so thoroughly devastated by war.

We may expect stirring news from Gen. Meade's army soon.

The Louisville Journal says, the singular baseness of the air about two weeks since, similar to that which is common during the Indian summer, attracted the attention of our meteorologists at the time, but no solution for the phenomenon was found. The weather was unusually sultry, and even the frequent showers seemed to increase the intensity of the heat. The St. Paul Press, of the 10th, furnishes some information which may, perhaps, elucidate the mystery. It says the pine forests about Superior had been on fire, and the air was so full of smoke that vessels could not run on the lake. A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from Northfield, in Minnesota, says the smoke came in upon them in a body like a storm; and was seen miles away; it was dense and overpowering, and the prairies were entirely covered with a pall. It is a good distance from here to the heavily timbered region about St. Paul, but still the configuration of the pine forests may have produced the very astonishing and oppressive weather we have noticed.

The editor of the Baltimore American says he has heard from a respectable ear-witness that Gen. Hooker, in his parting address to his officers there, said "that the army of the Potomac fought with the rebels two hours out of the twenty-four, and with the Government at Washington the other twenty-two."

The President has abolished the office of Military Governor of Arkansas, which he relieves from a sinecure Gov. John S. Phelps.

ARREST OF GEN. GEO. W. L. BICKLEY.—A notice of the arrest of this celebrated individual, Morgan's spy, has been published. The New Albany Ledger, of Monday, states that an examination of the contents of the trunk of Bickley, by Major Fry, seems to indicate that he is really the genuine Bickley, the father of the Knights of the Golden Circle. His portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis, Lynchburg, New York, and other points, directed to Gen. Bickley as "Major-General" of the Order. Also a copy of the "Degree Book" of the Order; a card on which is printed, in red and blue, the Confederate flag, with the letters "K. G. C." on each bar, the name of "Gen. George Bickley" being printed on the top. There is also the manuscript of an original piece of poetry, of which the General claims the authorship, intended to be set to music, in which Virginia is spoken of as "Queen of the South," and Lee, Longstreet, and Hill extolled as her saviors, &c. Also, slips cut from the Richmond Whig and Mobile Mercury, of 1860, explaining the doctrines and objects of the K. G. C. In a memorandum book was found what appears to be a rough sketch of the situation of Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville and the falls. In the book was pasted a Confederate ten-cent postage stamp.

The following was found in his portfolio, which the General doubtless wrote when in a melancholy mood, or when reflecting on the vanity of human ambition:

My memory is not quite so vivid as in years past, yet I can now sit down in the shades of night and spread out all my boy and manhood's life like a great chart, with marks and records of my wanderings, and upon calmly scrutinizing that chart of memory's tablets, I can most solemnly say every storm that has overtaken me, every cloud that has overshadowed me, has resulted from some act committed by myself, which at the time did not meet my conscientious approval.

An orphan at an early age, I was thrown on the world penniless and friendless, yet with great energy I educated myself and rose to eminence in the profession of medicine. I have written many books and great quantities of minor essays on all conceivable subjects. I have brought up practical secession and inaugurated the greatest war of modern times; yet I declare the real pleasure of my life is now found in the knowledge of small kindnesses done to the needy and in adversity the principles of morality and humanity.

GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D. BURLINGTON, TENN., Dec. 14, 1863.

Gen. (or Dr.) Bickley was taken to the Military Prison in New Albany, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to have gone into that neighborhood with such evidences of his complicity with the rebellion about his person we cannot imagine.

ILLNESS OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—We received yesterday the painful intelligence that Hon. J. J. Crittenden had arrived at his home in Frankfort from a visit to Louisville, and was seriously ill. We sincerely hope he is not in a dangerous condition. The Louisville Journal, of yesterday, says:

Major-General Thomas J. Crittenden reached here last night and left for Frankfort this morning, where he had been called by the serious illness of his father, the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. We are pleased to state that a telegraphic despatch from the residence of our venerable statesman, received last night, states that he is no worse than when he left our city recently.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Markham in our paper to-day. To any one wishing a comfortable home, the farm offers inducements to purchasers.

The court-martial now in session in this city, comprises the following officers: Brigadier-General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Vol.; Col. John DeCourcy, 10th O. V. I.; Lieut. Col. H. Howard, 2d Md. Vol.; Lieut. Col. W. S. King, 35th Mass. Vol.; Lieut. Col. Philip Kershner, 16th O. V. I.; Major Asa H. Pugh, 115th O. V. I.; Capt. D. E. Welch, 2d O. V. I.; Capt. Chas. H. Hale, A. D. C.; Capt. L. M. Weeks, 21st O. V. I.; Capt. H. C. Bacon, 11th N. H. V. I., is Judge Advocate.

The following named officers compose General Carter's staff, to-wit: Lieutenant Colonel James T. Sterling, A. A. I. Q.; A. A. A. G.; Captain Isaac R. Casey, A. A. D. C. and Asst. Com. of Masters; Captain Charles B. Devereaux, Com. of Subsistence; Lieutenant John S. Vreeland, A. D. C.; Lieutenant Charles D. Rhodes, A. D. C.; Lieutenant Joseph P. Carl, Asst. Ordnance Officer, and Surgeon Oar W. McWilliam, Medical Director.

THREE MORE IRON CLADS ALMOST COMPLETED.—Three more iron-clads, on the Erieiron Monitor improved principle, and similar to that of the famous iron-clad Weehawken, are about being completed at the yards of the Messrs. Secon, New York, where the Weehawken was built and launched. Their names are the Mahopac, Teuchoc and Manhattan. The Weehawken measured eight hundred and forty-four tons, mounting one fifteen-inch turret gun; but the three above will measure each one thousand and thirty-four tons, and will be equipped with a heavier armament. They will be launched during the present month.

THE RETREAT OF LEE.—Although Lee's army is across the Potomac, the Baltimore American says "it is by no means safe—may, its troubles appear to have scarcely begun. Although, with their usual virile effrontery, the Richmond papers claim a 'victory' at Gettysburg, and although the country is plundered from that place to where they made their critical and hurried exit, it is quite plain that they were compelled to seek the 'sacred soil' again, stripped of every thing of value to them in the way of provisions except cattle; and going into the Shenandoah Valley—a region plundered again and again of everything which might sustain a great army—they must of necessity become more and more demoralized, to be cut up in detail by our cavalry, even should they succeed in avoiding another great battle. But General Meade, it is plain, does not intend to give them a moment's respite. With the shorter line to travel in the direction which both armies must take, and with troops already elated with past great successes, the national forces must in a day or two more have the same advantage as of old, toward Thoroughfare Gap, and the old line of operations toward Richmond. They know, too, that if the rebels are not burdened with provisions, they are pretty well loaded with plunder procured along the line of their retreat, and overtaken might be made to disgorge their plunder, a satisfaction easily to be estimated when we know that their pursuers are largely represented by the soldiers hailing from the two States which have suffered so greatly.

"Could it be for the rebels the green corn season they might improve supplies from that source largely; but we state on rebel authority—for the farmer was a secessionist, who gave the account as true—that just before they left Hagarsstown and Williamsport they took hogs which were diseased—suffering from hog cholera—where they had been placed apart from other stock, and, although warned, they killed and devoured them ravenously. Of wheat—if there was any of consequence in the Shenandoah Valley—they could make little or no use, since, on a rapid retreat, they have not time to gather, thresh, and otherwise prepare it; and we learn that around Hagarsstown they took every particle of breadstuffs on which they could lay their hands, even from families who had been giving them freely. Where bread had been baked for them during their stay, even their high officers did not scruple to seize the loaf of flour remaining at the time they left.

"Let us hope, then, that, closely pursued, Lee's force—as an army—will never be permitted to reach Richmond. One thing in this connection is certain, that on the discovery of their flight, the Union columns lost no time in turning for a hot pursuit. Unlike the rebel army, too, General Meade—from what we have learned—can choose his own crossing places, at different points, too, being well supplied with pontoons. So, we say, everything looks as favorable as one could desire for another wholesome disaster to visit the rebel force. Burdened with his wounded, he has made a good retreat, so far; but the route to Richmond will be a longer one for his disheartened troops than was ever found to be the case before.

"Let us hope and trust, then. With the cause gaining ground rapidly in every direction, there is no room for the friends of the Union to have other than feelings the most exultant. As the rebel command was suddenly and unexpectedly confronted at Gettysburg, we look soon to hear of his being confronted in the line of retreat he has been compelled to take; and the nation will not thus be compelled to abide in silence for months the occurrence of something to keep up the history of encouraging events. It will not be compelled to undergo that chronic waiting which has done so much to wear out the hearts of all in times past. Let us trust and hope, then, we say."

ANOTHER RAID ON MAYSVILLE.—A Maysville dispatch, of the 21st, says a band of guerrillas from the mountains, under the noted Underwood, made a raid here to-day, taking horses, clothing, &c.

It is estimated that the loss now sustained, and that which will be necessarily sustained hereafter, even under the most favorable circumstances, by the people of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the rebel invasion, will amount to fifty millions of dollars.

A hoghead of tobacco was sold in St. Louis the other day at the enormous price of \$101.60 per hundred pounds. It was raised by John Greff, in Franklin county, Missouri.

The telegraphic columns contain accounts of manifestations of Union sentiment in North Carolina, which are doubtless exaggerations. If the President would withdraw his hateful policy there might be an early development of Unionism; but at present the rebel leaders are greatly aided in preserving their armies intact by Lincoln's threat that he will strip the rebel people of everything and emancipate their slaves among them if they do not drive out his armies by force. We have little hope of any really beneficial reaction into conservative men obtain the power to undo such acts of folly and wickedness.—*Maysville Eagle.*

The Louisville Journal says about five thousand negroes were found in Vicksburg, of whom all the able bodied men were recruited for military service.

From the Philadelphia Press: "VICKSBURG IS OURS!" BY J. O. BRYTHE, M. D.

Har! borne upon the Southern breeze, As whippers breathed above the trees, Or as the swell from off the seas, In summer showers, Fall softly on the ears of men Strains sweetly distinct, and then— "Hail! hail! Vicksburg is ours!"

O'er the waves beating on the shore, O'er the thunders of the storms are o'er, O'er the stars in heading row, High, high, it towers, O'er all the bravest of the hosts, The Starry Flag in triumph floats, And hences thunder from their throats "Vicksburg is ours!"

Spread all your banners in the sky, The sword of victory gleams on high, Our conquering eagles upward fly, And kiss the stars; For liberty the noble warfare, And hark the shattered foe a wreck, The Northern arms make strong to break, The Southern bars.

The flaunting flag, the rebels' trust, Lies trailing in the bloody dust, With sword and halberd there to rust, And rot to ruin; No more from its dishonored grave To cast defiance to the stars, Who proudly on broad banners wave High o'er their heads.

All honor to the brave and true, Who fought the bloody battles through, And from the ramparts vict'ry drew, Where Vicksburg cowers, And o'er the trenches, o'er the slain, Through hail and leaden rain, Still plunging on, night and main, Made Vicksburg ours!

Wave, wave your banners in the sky, The glory give to God on high, In lofty praises far outvie All other powers; Who neared the arm that struck the blow, Which, in defeat, overcame the foe, And led his following, hark! hark! low, Make Vicksburg ours!

Meeting in Winchester.—The 20th Kent At a meeting of the people of Clark county at the Court House in Winchester, on the 20th day of July, 1863, JAMES H. G. BUSH, on motion, was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL D. MAHON, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by John B. Huston, Esq., who, thereupon read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Clark county in public meeting assembled, hereby express their sense of great pride in Col. Charles H. Hanson, the commander of the 20th Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and his whole command, to Captain H. S. P. Fish and Lieutenants D. T. Buckner and W. A. Atterhall, the officers of company A of that regiment, and to the soldiers and company especially, being as said officers and soldiers are citizens of our own county, for their meritorious, patriotic and gallant services in the army of their country, in the defense of the Union, and in carrying out the fight, and particularly for their gallant defense of Lebanon, Ky., against overwhelming odds.

We are proud of their noble and dauntless bravery. They have maintained and illustrated the traditional chivalry of our State and country. They are worthy of all honor for their achievements, and we tender to them the thanks of the county and the highest commendation of all good and law-abiding citizens. We recommend the officers and soldiers deserving special promotion. Well done good and faithful servants.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to each of the named officers, and that these proceedings be published in the public newspapers.

J. H. G. BUSH, Chas. S. MAHON, Secy.

MARRIED. On Tuesday, July 21st, by Rev. Bardett Campbell, Mr. THOMAS S. MOORE to Miss SALLIE DUNN, all of Garrard county, Ky.

DIED. Of consumption, at the residence of his father, in the vicinity of this city yesterday, the 24th inst., SAMUEL T. MAHON, son of R. D. and A. Mahons, in the 13th year of his age.

On the 16th of July, at the residence of J. L. Elbert, JESSE JACKSON, infant son of John L. Elbert and Mary J. Shaw, of St. Louis, aged 7 months and 16 days. Death had no terror for such a sweet innocent. His father, who was a physician, heard no more of our loss; his young gain. Thus art the guiding spirit of the loved friend on earth. Thy meek and gentle spirit, with sorrow and sadness, creeds the stronger, grew our bonds of affection. Your gentle eyes rested a brief period upon this world, replete with sorrow and sadness, ere they were closed in eternal slumber. You were a true and noble soul, and your life was a lesson to all who saw you. You were a true and noble soul, and your life was a lesson to all who saw you. You were a true and noble soul, and your life was a lesson to all who saw you.

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## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.

On the 1st day of June, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the Company is the Phoenix Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

THE amount of its Capital Stock is \$400,000 00, The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is 400,000 00

ASSETS. Cash on hand and in Bank, \$59,807 32 Cash in hands of







★ A despatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Gazette says that Gov. Morton has telegraphed Gen. Burnside, requesting that all the money and property found upon Morgan and his men be placed in the hands of some responsible officer, and held until its lawful owners can be ascertained, they having robbed citizens, pillaged houses, and extorted money, and in fact taken everything they could lay their hands upon along their entire route through Indiana.

AN INVITATION TO DINE IN VICKSBURG  
FROM GEN. GRANT.—The Dubuque (Iowa)  
Times publishes the following: On the 28th  
of June, a gentleman residing in Galena,  
warm, personal friend of Gen. Grant, re-  
ceived a letter from the commander of the  
troops before Vicksburg, in which was en-  
closed an invitation to a dinner to be given on  
the 4th day of July, 1863, at three o'clock  
P. M., by U. S. Grant. The Galena gentle-  
man is willing to stake his fortune that  
Gen. Grant dined in Vicksburg at the time as  
related.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to his bereaved widow.

DERRICK WARNER,  
HU. B. PAYNE,  
J. D. HOUSTON,  
W. W. BOYD,

Committee.

Martin, James	McIntyre, J H
Moeller, Mrs Mary	McCuddy, Oconel
McCulley, James K	McCarty, Harrison
McDonald, James	McDowell, Jackson
Mellroy, G T	Nelson, J & E
McCann, T E	
Nelson, Martin	

Bonds with approved security, having the  
of a judgment and bearing interest from  
will be required of the purchaser before  
ving any of the property. The purchaser  
privilege of paying the cash, if he so elects.  
JESSE H. TALBUTT, C.

force  
date,  
remo-  
as the  
m'r.



